



6712-01

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[PS Docket Nos. 18-261, 17-239; GN Docket No. 11-117; FCC 19-76; FRS 16425]

Implementing Kari's Law and RAY BAUM'S Act; Inquiry Concerning 911 Access, Routing, and Location in Enterprise Communications Systems; Amending the Definition of Interconnected VoIP Service; Corrections

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the final rules portion of a **Federal Register** document published on December 5, 2019. That **Federal Register** document inadvertently removed definitions from the Commission's rules for telecommunications relay services.

DATES: Effective on [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Scott, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, (202) 418-1264, or email Michael.Scott@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document corrects the final rules document published at 84 FR 66716, December 5, 2019.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 64

Individuals with disabilities, Telecommunications, Telecommunications relay services.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

Final Rules

Accordingly, 47 CFR part 64 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

Part 64 - MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

1. The authority citation for part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 201, 202, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 251(a), 251(e), 254(k), 262, 403(b)(2)(B), (c), 616, 620, and 1401-1473, unless otherwise noted.

2. Amend § 64.601 by adding paragraphs (a)(1) through (51) to read as follows:

§ 64.601 Definitions and provisions of general applicability.

(a) * * *

(1) *711*. The abbreviated dialing code for accessing relay services anywhere in the United States.

(2) *ACD platform*. The hardware and/or software that comprise the essential call center function of call distribution, and that are a necessary core component of Internet-based TRS.

(3) *American Sign Language (ASL)*. A visual language based on hand shape, position, movement, and orientation of the hands in relation to each other and the body.

(4) *ANI*. For 911 systems, the Automatic Number Identification (ANI) identifies the calling party and may be used as the callback number.

(5) *ASCII*. An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interexchange which employs an eight bit code and can operate at any standard transmission baud rate including 300, 1200, 2400, and higher.

(6) *Authorized provider*. An iTRS provider that becomes the iTRS user's new default provider, having obtained the user's authorization verified in accordance with the procedures specified in this part.

(7) *Baudot*. A seven bit code, only five of which are information bits. Baudot is used by some text telephones to communicate with each other at a 45.5 baud rate.

(8) *Call release*. A TRS feature that allows the CA to sign-off or be “released” from the telephone line after the CA has set up a telephone call between the originating TTY caller and a called TTY

party, such as when a TTY user must go through a TRS facility to contact another TTY user because the called TTY party can only be reached through a voice-only interface, such as a switchboard.

(9) *Common carrier or carrier*. Any common carrier engaged in interstate Communication by wire or radio as defined in section 3(h) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), and any common carrier engaged in intrastate communication by wire or radio, notwithstanding sections 2(b) and 221(b) of the Act.

(10) *Communications assistant (CA)*. A person who transliterates or interprets conversation between two or more end users of TRS. CA supersedes the term “TDD operator.”

(11) *Default provider*. The iTRS provider that registers and assigns a ten-digit telephone number to an iTRS user pursuant to §64.611.

(12) *Default provider change order*. A request by an iTRS user to an iTRS provider to change the user's default provider.

(13) *Direct video customer support*. A telephone customer support operation that enables callers with hearing or speech disabilities to engage in real-time direct video communication in ASL with ASL speakers in a call center operation.

(14) *Enterprise videophone*. A videophone maintained by a business, organization, government agency, or other entity, and designated for use by its employees or other individuals in private or restricted areas.

(15) *Hearing carry over (HCO)*. A form of TRS where the person with the speech disability is able to listen to the other end user and, in reply, the CA speaks the text as typed by the person with the speech disability. The CA does not type any conversation. Two-line HCO is an HCO service that allows TRS users to use one telephone line for hearing and the other for sending TTY messages. HCO-to-TTY allows a relay conversation to take place between an HCO user and a TTY user. HCO-to-HCO allows a relay conversation to take place between two HCO users.

(16) Hearing point-to-point video user. A hearing individual who has been assigned a ten-digit NANP number that is entered in the TRS Numbering Directory to access point-to-point service.

(17) *Interconnected VoIP service*. The term “interconnected VoIP service” has the meaning given such term under §9.3 of this chapter, as such section may be amended from time to time.

(18) *Internet-based TRS (iTRS)*. A telecommunications relay service (TRS) in which an individual with a hearing or a speech disability connects to a TRS communications assistant using an Internet Protocol-enabled device via the Internet, rather than the public switched telephone network. Except as authorized or required by the Commission, Internet-based TRS does not include the use of a text telephone (TTY) or RTT over an interconnected voice over Internet Protocol service.

(19) *Internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service (IP CTS)*. A telecommunications relay service that permits an individual who can speak but who has difficulty hearing over the telephone to use a telephone and an Internet Protocol-enabled device via the Internet to simultaneously listen to the other party and read captions of what the other party is saying. With IP CTS, the connection carrying the captions between the relay service provider and the relay service user is via the Internet, rather than the public switched telephone network.

(20) *Internet Protocol Relay Service (IP Relay)*. A telecommunications relay service that permits an individual with a hearing or a speech disability to communicate in text using an Internet Protocol-enabled device via the Internet, rather than using a text telephone (TTY) and the public switched telephone network.

(21) *IP Relay access technology*. Any equipment, software, or other technology issued, leased, or provided by an Internet-based TRS provider that can be used to make and receive an IP Relay call.

(22) *iTRS access technology*. Any equipment, software, or other technology issued, leased, or provided by an Internet-based TRS provider that can be used to make and receive an Internet-based TRS call.

- (23) *New default provider*. An iTRS provider that, either directly or through its numbering partner, initiates or implements the process to become the iTRS user's default provider by replacing the iTRS user's original default provider.
- (24) *Non-English language relay service*. A telecommunications relay service that allows persons with hearing or speech disabilities who use languages other than English to communicate with voice telephone users in a shared language other than English, through a CA who is fluent in that language.
- (25) *Non-interconnected VoIP service*. The term “non-interconnected VoIP service”—
- (i) Means a service that—
 - (A) Enables real-time voice communications that originate from or terminate to the user's location using Internet protocol or any successor protocol; and
 - (B) Requires Internet protocol compatible customer premises equipment; and
 - (ii) Does not include any service that is an interconnected VoIP service.
- (26) *Numbering partner*. Any entity with which an Internet-based TRS provider has entered into a commercial arrangement to obtain North American Numbering Plan telephone numbers.
- (27) *Original default provider*. An iTRS provider that is the iTRS user's default provider immediately before that iTRS user's default provider is changed.
- (28) *Point-to-point video call*. A call placed via a point-to-point video service.
- (29) *Point-to-point video service*. A service that enables a user to place and receive non-relay video calls without the assistance of a CA.
- (30) *Public videophone*. A videophone maintained by a business, organization, government agency, or other entity, and made available for use by the public in a public space, such as a public area of a business, school, hospital, library, airport, or government building.
- (31) *Qualified direct video entity*. An individual or entity that is approved by the Commission for access to the TRS Numbering Directory that is engaged in direct video customer support and that

is the end-user customer that has been assigned a telephone number used for direct video customer support calls or is the designee of such entity.

(32) *Qualified interpreter*. An interpreter who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary.

(33) *Real-Time Text (RTT)*. The term real-time text shall have the meaning set forth in §67.1 of this chapter.

(34) *Registered internet-based TRS user*. An individual who has registered with a VRS, IP Relay, or IP CTS provider as described in §64.611.

(35) *Registered Location*. The most recent information obtained by a VRS, IP Relay, or IP CTS provider that identifies the physical location of an end user.

(36) *Sign language*. A language which uses manual communication and body language to convey meaning, including but not limited to American Sign Language.

(37) *Speech-to-speech relay service (STS)*. A telecommunications relay service that allows individuals with speech disabilities to communicate with voice telephone users through the use of specially trained CAs who understand the speech patterns of persons with speech disabilities and can repeat the words spoken by that person.

(38) *Speed dialing*. A TRS feature that allows a TRS user to place a call using a stored number maintained by the TRS facility. In the context of TRS, speed dialing allows a TRS user to give the CA a short-hand” name or number for the user's most frequently called telephone numbers.

(39) *Telecommunications relay services (TRS)*. Telephone transmission services that provide the ability for an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or who has a speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with one or more individuals, in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of a hearing individual who does not have a speech disability to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio.

(40) *Text telephone (TTY)*. A machine that employs graphic communication in the transmission of coded signals through a wire or radio communication system. TTY supersedes the term “TDD” or “telecommunications device for the deaf,” and TT.

(41) *Three-way calling feature*. A TRS feature that allows more than two parties to be on the telephone line at the same time with the CA.

(42) *TRS Numbering Administrator*. The neutral administrator of the TRS Numbering Directory selected based on a competitive bidding process.

(43) *TRS Numbering Directory*. The database administered by the TRS Numbering Administrator, the purpose of which is to map each registered Internet-based TRS user's NANP telephone number to his or her end device.

(44) *TRS User Registration Database*. A system of records containing TRS user identification data capable of:

- (i) Receiving and processing subscriber information sufficient to identify unique TRS users and to ensure that each has a single default provider;
- (ii) Assigning each VRS user a unique identifier;
- (iii) Allowing VRS providers and other authorized entities to query the TRS User Registration Database to determine if a prospective user already has a default provider;
- (iv) Allowing VRS providers to indicate that a VRS user has used the service; and
- (v) Maintaining the confidentiality of proprietary data housed in the database by protecting it from theft, loss or disclosure to unauthorized persons. The purpose of this database is to ensure accurate registration and verification of VRS users and improve the efficiency of the TRS program.

(45) *Unauthorized provider*. An iTRS provider that becomes the iTRS user's new default provider without having obtained the user's authorization verified in accordance with the procedures specified in this part.

(46) *Unauthorized change*. A change in an iTRS user's selection of a default provider that was made without authorization verified in accordance with the verification procedures specified in this part.

(47) *Video relay service (VRS)*. A telecommunications relay service that allows people with hearing or speech disabilities who use sign language to communicate with voice telephone users through video equipment. The video link allows the CA to view and interpret the party's signed conversation and relay the conversation back and forth with a voice caller.

(48) *Visual privacy screen*. A screen or any other feature that is designed to prevent one party or both parties on the video leg of a VRS call from viewing the other party during a call.

(49) *Voice carry over (VCO)*. A form of TRS where the person with the hearing disability is able to speak directly to the other end user. The CA types the response back to the person with the hearing disability. The CA does not voice the conversation. Two-line VCO is a VCO service that allows TRS users to use one telephone line for voicing and the other for receiving TTY messages. A VCO-to-TTY TRS call allows a relay conversation to take place between a VCO user and a TTY user. VCO-to-VCO allows a relay conversation to take place between two VCO users.

(50) *VRS access technology*. Any equipment, software, or other technology issued, leased, or provided by an Internet-based TRS provider that can be used to make and receive a VRS call.

(51) *VRS Access Technology Reference Platform*. A software product procured by or on behalf of the Commission that provides VRS functionality, including the ability to make and receive VRS and point-to-point calls, dial-around functionality, and the ability to update user registration location, and against which providers may test their own VRS access technology and platforms for compliance with the Commission's interoperability and portability rules.

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